UNITED NATIONS

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/1998/16
25 January 1999

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON ITS FOURTH SESSION, HELD AT BUENOS AIRES FROM 2 TO 14 NOVEMBER 1998

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I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

III. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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[1] Part Two of this report is contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1.

I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

1. The fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention and decision 5/CP.3, was opened at the Centro de Exposiciones del Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 2 November 1998, by the President of the Conference at its third session, Mr. Hiroshi Ohki, Representative of the Government of Japan.

A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its third session
(Agenda item 1 (a))

2. The President of the Conference at its third session welcomed all participants to the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties and expressed his appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the Conference and to the City of Buenos Aires for its hospitality. Recalling that the Kyoto Protocol had been adopted by the Conference at its third session after long and strenuous negotiations, he said that the Conference now had to determine whether the political momentum generated at Kyoto could be maintained by preparing a solid foundation for the successful implementation of the Protocol. Progress had been made since the Kyoto Conference on various topics, including issues relating to sinks and mechanisms, and he expressed the hope that further progress could be achieved at Buenos Aires. Humankind's common desire for affluence must not lead to destruction of the environment. There was therefore a need to re-examine existing economic structures and lifestyles. In facing environmental issues, particularly that of global warming, it was essential to ensure the participation of not just experts, bureaucrats or politicians, but of all the citizens of the world.

B. Election of the President of the Conference at its fourth session
(Agenda item 1 (b))

3. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 2 November, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Ms. María Julia Alsogaray, Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development of Argentina, as its President.

C. Statement by the President
(Agenda item 1 (c))

4. On assuming office, the President welcomed all participants to the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, on behalf not only of the Government of Argentina and the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, but also of all the people of Argentina. She stated that Argentina was a nation with a growing environmental awareness and was proud to be the first country in the southern hemisphere to host discussions on the challenge of reversing the consequences of current development models on the planet's climate. Argentina did not belong to the group of countries with historical responsibilities for the climate change problem, but it

wish to belong to the group of countries with future responsibilities for commitments leading to a solution of that problem. The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at the previous session had provided a true starting point for the formulation of action programmes; it was her earnest hope that such an action programme could be established at the current session of the Conference and that Buenos Aires would be remembered as the place where a new momentum in the history of the Convention was achieved. Argentina believed that all Parties to the Convention had very specific responsibilities in the forthcoming negotiations. The role of non-Annex I countries should not be limited to demanding that the industrialized countries should reverse the damage caused by development models that did not take environmental considerations into account. They too had the ethical duty to adopt social, economic and technological models that would lead to sustainable development. It was time to stop arguing about who was to blame for the past and to start taking the steps needed so as not to be blamed for the future.

D. Addresses of welcome
(Agenda item 1 (d))

5. Mr. Fernando de la Rúa, Head of Government of the City of Buenos Aires, welcomed all the participants and said that the City and the people of Buenos Aires were proud to have been chosen to host the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties. They were very conscious of the importance of the Conference and of the significance of the fact that it was being held in the southern hemisphere. Six years had passed since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, when the world community had subscribed to the climate change and other important environmental agreements. The importance of adding an environmental dimension to the agenda of national policies, in the developing as well as the developed world, could no longer be denied. Environmental problems were global problems affecting all countries and all peoples, and thus required a global response from the international community as a whole. The problem of climate change constituted a particularly difficult challenge. Bearing in mind the guiding principle in the Convention of common but differentiated responsibilities, all countries, without compromising their legitimate development objectives, needed to become involved in the process of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. The involvement of the private sector and the transfer of modern technologies were vital elements in such a process. In conclusion, he wished to emphasize that the decisions adopted at the Conference could influence the future of humankind and have a significant effect on human patterns of behaviour and lifestyles. There was, therefore, a need to approach such decisions with courage and responsibility, and with a sensé of equity and justice.

E. Statement by the Executive Secretary
(Agenda item 1 (e))

6. The Executive Secretary said that the fact that the Conference of the Parties was meeting in a developing country underlined the global nature of the problem of climate change, which required the equitable participation of all countries in a global strategy to deal with it. Poor people and poor countries were also extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change and that too called for an equitable global response. At the current session, there was a need to

maintain the political momentum generated at Kyoto by getting down to the task of putting the Kyoto Protocol into effect with mechanisms that would provide flexibility, ensure credibility and promote sustainable development. Conditions had to be created that would attract the necessary ratifications for the Protocol to enter into force. The basic task of the session was to agree on an action plan on all aspects of the Protocol that would set ambitious and politically firm deadlines for agreement. The current session was also an occasion to put new vigour into the implementation of the Convention, no issue being more important than that of transferring technology and know-how to developing countries for their sustainable development. The transfer of technology and financial resources which would support developing countries in lowering their emission trends would largely have to come from business and industry. He expressed the hope that the current session would mark the positive engagement of the private sector in an effective and equitable global strategy.

F. Other statements

7. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, general statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Austria (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Japan and the United States of America.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 2 (a))

8. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the Convention and of the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/1998/INF.5). On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note with satisfaction that, as of 2 November 1998, 174 States and one regional economic organization were Parties to the Convention. It also took note that, as of that date, 59 States had signed the Kyoto Protocol and that one of those States, Fiji, had deposited an instrument of ratification. The President, in conclusion, expressed the hope that additional signatures and the instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession required to bring the Kyoto Protocol into force would be received as soon as possible.

9. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the Conference of the Parties was informed that Antigua and Barbuda had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol on 3 November, thus bringing the number of ratifications to two.

10. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the Conference of the Parties was informed that the United States of America had signed the Kyoto Protocol on 12 November, thus bringing the number of signatory States to 60.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure
(Agenda item 2 (b))

11. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 2 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that, having received a report from the President of the Conference at its third session on his consultations on the draft rules of procedure, she intended to carry out further negotiations on the unresolved issues with a view to finding a solution before the end of the session. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties decided that, in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

12. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that it had not proved possible to make any significant progress on the issue during the course of the session. The Presidency intended, therefore, to undertake further consultations in the inter-sessional period and would report back to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties agreed that the draft rules of procedure, with the exception of draft rule 42, should continue to be applied at the next sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 2 (c))

13. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st and 2nd plenary meetings, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/1998/1 and Add.1). Introducing the note, the Executive Secretary proposed amendments to the wording of items 3, 4 (a), 5 (a) (iii) and 5 (a) (iv) of the provisional agenda, which responded to questions raised in informal consultations. In the course of the ensuing discussion, the Executive Secretary also proposed an amendment for the wording of item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda.

14. Item 6 of the provisional agenda, on voluntary commitments by non-Annex I Parties, had been included in the provisional agenda at the request of Argentina under rule 10 (d) of the draft rules of procedure being applied. Statements were made in that connection by Argentina and by 37 other Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. The President, noting that there was clearly no consensus on the inclusion of item 6 in the agenda of the Conference, proposed that the item should be deleted.

15. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties,on the proposal of the President, approved the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/1, as

amended by the Executive Secretary and with the deletion of item 6. The agenda, as adopted,[2] thus read as follows:

1. Opening of the session:

   (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its third session;

   (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its fourth session;

   (c) Statement by the President;

   (d) Addresses of welcome;

   (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.

2. Organizational matters:

   (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

   (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

   (c) Adoption of the agenda;

   (d) Election of officers other than the President;

   (e) Admission of organizations as observers;

   (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

   (g) Participation in contact groups;

   (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 2000-2001;

   (i) Date and venue of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties;

   (j) Adoption of the report on credentials.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies:

   (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

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[2] The agenda, as adopted, was circulated under the symbol FCCC/CP/1998/15.

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

(c) Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13.

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:

(a) Information communicated under Article 12:

(i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
(ii) Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) Financial mechanism:

(i) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;
(ii) Review process referred to in decision 9/CP.1;

(c) Development and transfer of technologies (decision 13/CP.1);

(d) Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b);

(e) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);

(f) Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1);

(g) Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f);

(h) Other matters relating to implementation:

(i) Research and systematic observation (Articles 4.1(g) and 5 of the Convention);
(ii) Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil.

5. Matters related to the Kyoto Protocol:

(a) Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5:

(i) Land-use change and forestry;
(ii) Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(iii) Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol;
(iv) Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;
(v) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period.

(b) Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

6. Administrative and financial matters:

(a) Arrangements for administrative support to the Convention;

(b) Income and budget performance:

(i) Financial performance in the biennium 1996-1997;
(ii) Initial report on financial performance in the biennium 1998-1999;

(c) Scale of contributions to the core budget.

7. General statements:

(a) Addresses at the Presidential ceremony;

(b) Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation of Parties at the high-level segment;

(c) Statements by observer States;

(d) Statements by intergovernmental organizations;

(e) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

8. Other matters.

9. Conclusion of the session:

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourth session;

(b) Closure of the session.

16. Upon the adoption of the agenda, the President stated that, in light of the views expressed, it was clear that several Parties were interested in participation in informal

consultations on the matters referred to in the useful debate that had just taken place. She would facilitate informal consultations in response to that interest, consistent with the agenda just adopted, the provisions of the Convention and the practice of the Conference of the Parties, and ensuring full objectivity and transparency.

D. Election of officers other than the President
(Agenda item 2 (d))

17. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the Conference, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

18. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the Conference of the Parties was informed that, pursuant to rule 25 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, Mr. Mohamed Al Sabban (Saudi Arabia) had been replaced by Mr. Nazar Ibrahim Taufiq (Saudi Arabia). The Bureau of the Conference was thus constituted as follows:

President

Ms. María Julia Alsogaray (Argentina)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)
Mr. Ole Plougmann (Denmark)
Mr. Papa Cham (the Gambia)
Mr. Tengiz Gzirishvili (Georgia)
Mr. Espen Rønneberg (Marshall Islands)
Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway)
Mr. Nazar Ibrahim Taufiq (Saudi Arabia)

Rapporteur

Mr. Maciej Sadowski (Poland)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Kok Kee Chow (Malaysia)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. Bakary Kante (Senegal)

19. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties agreed, on the proposal of the President, that consultations should continue with regard to nominations for the posts of vice-chairpersons and rapporteurs of the subsidiary bodies, with a view to their election as soon as possible during the current sessions of those bodies.

20. At its 8th meeting, on 14 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President and following the practice established at the first session of the Conference of the Parties, elected the following officers of the subsidiary bodies:

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Lambert Gnapelet (Central African Republic)

Rapporteur: Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia)

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohammad Reza Salamat (Iran)
to replace Mr. José Romero (Switzerland) as from February 1999

Rapporteur: Mr. Klaus Radunsky (Austria)

E. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 2 (e))

21. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/1998/14 and Add.1), listing three intergovernmental organizations and 66 non-governmental organizations that had requested to be admitted as observers at the current session. Pursuant to a recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit those organizations as observers, in addition to organizations already accorded observer status at previous sessions of the Conference of the Parties, on the understanding that any organization in the list with an asterisk against its name would be requested to reapply if it wished to continue to follow the work of the Convention after the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (see annex III below).

F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
(Agenda item 2 (f))

22. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided on the following allocation of items to the subsidiary bodies:

(a) To the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI):

-	Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 2000-2001	(agenda item 2 (h))
-	Information communicated under Article 12	(agenda item 4 (a))
-	Financial mechanism	(agenda item 4 (b))
-	Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b)	(agenda item 4 (d))
-	Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)	(agenda item 4 (e))
-	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f)	(agenda item 4 (g))
-	Administrative and financial matters	(agenda item 6)

(b) To the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA):

-	Development and transfer of technologies (decision 13/CP.1)	(agenda item 4 (c))
-	Other matters relating to implementation	(agenda item 4 (h))
-	Land-use change and forestry	(agenda item 5 (a) (i))
-	Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period	(agenda item 5 (a) (v))

(c) To both the SBI and the SBSTA:

-	Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1)	(agenda item 4 (f))
-	Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol	(agenda item 5 (a) (ii))
-	Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol	(agenda item 5 (a) (iii))
-	Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol	(agenda item 5 (a) (iv))

- Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (agenda item 5 (b))

23. With regard to agenda item 4 (e), it was agreed, at the suggestion of one Party, that the Chairmen of the two subsidiary bodies should determine whether or not there was a need for that item to be considered by the SBSTA as well as by the SBI.

24. The subsidiary bodies were requested to develop draft decisions and/or conclusions on the items referred to them, with a view to their adoption by the Conference of the Parties by 11 November at the latest. They should thus conclude their work by the evening of 10 November. Any items left unresolved by the subsidiary bodies would be referred to the President for consultations with ministers and other heads of delegation during the high-level segment, to be held on 12 and 13 November. With regard to the general debate to be held during the high-level segment, it was agreed that the list of speakers should be officially closed at 18.00 hours on Wednesday, 4 November, and that all representatives should be limited to five minutes of speaking time.

25. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, after the Chairmen of the SBSTA and the SBI had reported on the outcome of the discussions in their respective bodies on the items allocated to them, the President, noting that a number of issues remained outstanding, informed the Conference of the Parties that she intended to convene a representative group of "friends of the President" at the ministerial level, to which the entire Bureau would also be invited, in order to develop a strategy on how to deal with the outstanding issues.

G. Participation in contact groups
(Agenda item 2 (g))

26. In opening this sub-item at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the President recalled that the SBI at its eighth session had requested the secretariat to prepare a draft decision on the modalities for the participation of representatives of NGOs in contact groups (FCCC/CP/1998/6, para. 83). In response to that request the secretariat had prepared a draft text originally circulated under the symbol FCCC/CP/1998/L.1, which was subsequently revised in the light of further consultations and was now before the Conference under the symbol FCCC/CP/1998/L.1/Rev.1. She drew attention to certain understandings underlying the proposed decision, namely, that it addressed the participation of IGOs as well as NGOs; that, in general, the nature of their participation was attendance without the right to make interventions; that, if there were space limitations in the meeting rooms, the Chairs of the contact groups reserved the right to request IGOs and NGOs to limit their participation; and, lastly, that participation in negotiations was limited to Parties.

27. After the Executive Secretary had introduced the revised text in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.1/Rev.1, statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. Commenting on those statements, the Executive Secretary confirmed that the draft decision sought to respond to the political will of the Parties to broaden access to the work of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies. He acknowledged that the draft dealt with a matter that was germane to the draft rules of procedure, as applied, and suggested that, when those draft rules came to be considered, it might be appropriate to amend them so as to reflect the substance of the proposed decision.

28. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 18/CP.4 entitled "Attendance of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at contact groups." For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 2000-2001

(Agenda item 2 (h))

29. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward a draft decision prepared by the Chairman of the SBI (FCCC/CP/1998/L.14) to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration (see paragraph 47 below). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that agreement had been reached in informal consultations on draft decision FCCC/CP/1998/L.14, with one amendment.

30. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 19/CP.4 entitled "Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 2000-2001", on the understanding that the secretariat would attempt to identify an alternative date for the second sessional period in the year 2000, taking into account the availability of facilities and conference services. For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

I. Date and venue of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties

(Agenda item 2 (i))

31. This item was considered by the Conference of the Parties at its 5th and 8th plenary meetings, on 11 and 14 November. At the 5th plenary meeting, the Executive Secretary confirmed that an offer to host the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties had been received from the Government of Jordan. There were, however, a number of organizational and financial issues that needed to be resolved before a final decision could be taken compatible with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985. It was his hope that those issues could be overcome in time for a decision to be taken at the present session, but there might be a need for some flexibility in that regard.

32. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, after hearing a statement by the representative of Jordan, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, requested the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with the Government of Jordan and to report to the President of the Conference, not later than 11 December 1998, on whether the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties could be held in Amman, Jordan, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/243.

J. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 2 (j))

33. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the Executive Secretary informed the Conference of the Parties that formal credentials, as specified in the draft rules of procedure being applied, had been issued for the representatives of the 150 Parties participating in the fourth session, with the exception of the following: Albania, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jordan, Romania, Sudan, Togo and the United States of America. The Conference of the Parties took note of the statement by the Executive Secretary and approved the credentials of the representatives of the Parties attending the fourth session, on the understanding that the formal credentials for the representatives of the Parties referred to by the Executive Secretary would be communicated to the secretariat as soon as possible.

K. Attendance

34. The fourth session of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of the following 150 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Albania
Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Canada
Central African Republic
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Fiji
Finland
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece

Guatemala
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

35. The sessions were also attended by observers for the following States not Parties to the Convention: Belarus, Dominican Republic, Holy See, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Palau and Turkey.

36. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations University
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
United Nations Joint Inspection Unit
United Nations Non-governmental Liaison Service (NGLS)
United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/UNEP)

37. The following specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Bank (IBRD)
World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

38. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the sessions, see annex III below.

L. Documentation

39. The documents before the Conference of the Parties, at its fourth session, are listed in annex IV below.

III. REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES
(Agenda item 3)

A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
(Agenda item 3 (a))

40. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties, having heard a report on the work of the SBSTA from its Chairman, took note with appreciation of the report of the SBSTA on its eighth session.[3]

41. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman of the SBSTA reported to the Conference of the Parties on the progress made in the SBSTA on agenda items 4 (c), 4 (h) (i), 4 (h) (ii), 5 (a) (i) and 5 (a) (v), which had been referred to the SBSTA, and on agenda items 4 (f), 5 (a) (ii) (iii) and (iv), and 5 (b), which had been referred jointly to the SBSTA and the SBI. Discussions were still continuing on all those items.

42. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBSTA reported to the Conference of the Parties on the work of its ninth session. On agenda items 4 (c), 4 (h), 5 (a) (i) and 5 (a) (v), referred solely to the SBSTA, the SBSTA had recommended draft decisions for adoption by the Conference of the Parties.[4] In the case of the draft decision on agenda item 4 (c) (FCCC/CP/1998/L.16), however, two delegations had raised objections when the text was approved in the SBSTA, and that draft decision would therefore need further consideration before it could be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. With regard to the items referred jointly to the SBSTA and the SBI (agenda items 4 (f), 5 (a) (ii-) - (iv) and 5 (b)), despite intensive consultations it had not proved possible to reach final agreement on the draft decisions under discussion. Those drafts, forwarded to the Conference of the Parties in documents FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.2, CRP.3 and CRP.4, would therefore need further consideration before they could be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties on the above at its 5th plenary meeting, see paragraph 25 above and paragraphs 72, 75 and 80 below. (For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its 8th plenary meeting on the outstanding items referred to it by the SBSTA, see paragraphs 62, 68, 77 and 82 below.)

43. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the SBSTA informed the Conference of the Parties that a Party had raised the issue of the relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system, and issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. The SBSTA had considered that issue under item 4 of its agenda, "Other matters", and had recommended a draft decision in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.7 for adoption by the Conference of the Parties.

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[3] FCCC/SBSTA/1998/6.

[4] FCCC/CP/1998/L.16, L.4, L.5 and L.8, respectively.

44. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the oral report of the Chairman of the SBSTA on the work of its ninth session and adopted decision 13/CP.4 entitled, "Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons." For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
(Agenda item 3 (b))

45. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Conference of the Parties, having heard a report on the work of the SBI from its Chairman, took note with appreciation of the report of the SBI on its eighth session (see FCCC/SBI/1998/6).[5]

46. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman of the SBI reported to the Conference of the Parties on the progress made in the SBI on agenda items 2 (h), 4 (a), 4 (b), 4 (d), 4 (e), 4 (g) and 6, which had been allocated to the SBI. Discussions were continuing on all those items, with the exception of sub-item 4 (g), Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f), in respect of which the SBI had agreed to recommend a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.2) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties. For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties on that sub-item, see paragraph 70 below.

47. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBI reported to the Conference of the Parties on the work of its ninth session. Of the items allocated to the SBI, the Conference of the Parties had already taken action on a recommendation of the SBI on agenda item 4 (g) (see paragraph 70 below). Draft decisions had been prepared on agenda items 2 (h), 4 (a) (i), 4 (a) (ii), 4 (b), 4 (d), 4 (e) and 6,[6] but despite intensive consultations it had not proved possible to reach final agreement on those draft decisions, with the exception of the draft decision on agenda item 6 (FCCC/CP/1998/L.13), which the SBI had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties. The SBI had therefore decided to forward the draft decisions on the outstanding items to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration. In the case of agenda item 4 (d), in addition to the draft decision that he had prepared as Chairman (FCCC/CP/1998/L.12), the SBI had also decided to forward four alternative drafts prepared, respectively, by the Group of 77 and China (FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6/Add.2/Rev.1), Australia, Austria, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and the United States of America (FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6/Add.3). For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties on the above at the 5th plenary meeting, see paragraph 25 above and paragraph 84 below. (For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its 8th plenary meeting on the outstanding items referred to it by the SBI, see paragraph 32 above and paragraphs 54, 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, 77 and 82 below.)

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[5] FCCC/SBI/1998/6.

[6] FCCC/CP/1998/L.14, L.10, L.11, L.15, L.12, L.9 and L.13, respectively.

48. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the oral report of the Chairman of the SBI on the work of its ninth session.

C. Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13

(Agenda item 3 (c))

49. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 reported to the Conference of the Parties on the outcome of the work of the Group and introduced the report of the Group on its sixth and final session (FCCC/AG13/1998/2). The Group had been able to reach agreement on the entire text of the multilateral consultative process, set out in annex II to that report, with the exception of two matters contained in square brackets in paragraphs 8 and 9 of that text. The two unresolved issues related to the number of members of the Multilateral Consultative Committee and the criteria for designating members to the Committee. Should it prove possible to resolve those two issues in the course of the session and proceed to adopt the multilateral consultative process, Parties would need to nominate experts to be designated by the Conference of the Parties as members of the Committee for its first period of operation. Should it not prove possible, he would suggest that the Conference of the Parties could approve the draft text of the multilateral consultative process, with the exception of the two matters still in square brackets; refer the outstanding matters to the next session of the Conference, with a view to the adoption of the process at that session; and invite the President to designate a Vice-President to conduct consultations on those matters in the inter-sessional period.

50. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties took note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 on its sixth session (FCCC/AG13/1998/2). The President, thanking the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group for his dedicated leadership, indicated that she would consult with members of the Bureau on how best to proceed with consultations on the outstanding issues.

51. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, who had been requested by the Bureau of the Conference to conduct the consultations referred to in paragraph 49 above, informed the Conference of the Parties that in those consultations a consensus had been reached on a draft decision on the multilateral consultative process, which was before the Conference in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.3.

52. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, adopted decision 10/CP.4 entitled "Multilateral consultative process". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

IV. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 4)

A. Information communicated under Article 12

(Agenda item 4 (a))

1. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (a) (i))

53. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward a draft decision prepared by the Chairman of the SBI (FCCC/CP/1998/L.10) to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration (see paragraph 47 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that agreement had been reached in informal consultations on draft decision FCCC/CP/1998/L.10.

54. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 11/CP.4 entitled "National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

2. Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (a) (ii))

55. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward a draft decision prepared by the Chairman of the SBI (FCCC/CP/1998/L.11) to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration (see paragraph 47 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that agreement had been reached in informal consultations on draft decision FCCC/CP/1998/L.11, with some amendments.

56. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 12/CP.4 entitled "Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Financial mechanism
(Agenda item 4 (b))

1. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference
(Agenda item 4 (b) (i))

57. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward a draft decision prepared by the Chairman of the SBI and contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.15 to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration (see paragraph 47 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President introduced a draft decision contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.22 on which agreement had been reached in informal consultations.

58. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 2/CP.4 entitled "Additional guidance to the operating entity of the financial mechanism". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

2. Review process referred to in decision 9/CP.1
(Agenda item 4 (b) (ii))

59. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward a draft decision prepared by the Chairman of the SBI and contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.15 to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration (see paragraph 47 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President introduced a draft decision contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.22, on which agreement had been reached in informal consultations.

60. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 3/CP.4 entitled "Review of the financial mechanism". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Development and transfer of technologies (decision 13/CP.1)
(Agenda item 4 (c))

61. This sub-item was referred to the SBSTA by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBSTA informed the Conference of the Parties that, although the SBSTA had decided to recommend a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.16) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties, in the light of objections raised at the time of its approval by the SBSTA that draft would need further consideration by the plenary of the Conference (see paragraph 42 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the

Conference of the Parties that the objections to the adoption of draft decision FCCC/CP/1998/L.16 had been withdrawn.

62. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 4/CP.4 entitled "Development and transfer of technologies". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

D. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b)
(Agenda item 4 (d))

63. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on November 2 (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward, in addition to a draft decision by the Chairman, four alternative drafts prepared by the Group of 77 and China, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and the United States of America (see paragraph 47 above).

64. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that, despite extensive consultations, it had proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions on the sub-item.

E. Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)
(Agenda item 4 (e))

65. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on November 2 (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the SBI decided to forward a draft decision contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.9 to the plenary of the Conference for further consideration (see paragraph 47 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that agreement had been reached in informal consultations on draft decision FCCC/CP/1998/L.9, with a number of amendments.

66. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 5/CP.4 entitled "Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

F. Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1)

(Agenda item 4 (f))

67. This sub-item was to referred to both the SBI and to the SBSTA by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the two subsidiary bodies decided to forward a draft decision contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.2 for further consideration (see paragraph 42 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President introduced, with some amendments, a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.20) on which agreement had been reached in informal consultations.

68. At the same meeting the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 6/CP.4 entitled "Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

G. Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f)

(Agenda item 4 (g))

69. This sub-item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman of the SBI introduced a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.2) which the SBI had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (see paragraph 46 above).

70. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 15/CP.4 entitled "Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention", the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report. Upon the adoption of this decision, statements were made by the representative of Pakistan and by the observer for Turkey.

H. Other matters relating to implementation

(Agenda item 4 (h))

1. Research and systematic observation (Articles 4.1(g) and 5 of the Convention)

(Agenda item 4 (h) (i))

71. This sub-item was referred to the SBSTA by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBSTA introduced a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.4) which the SBSTA had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (see paragraph 42 above).

72. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 14/CP.4 entitled "Research and systematic observation". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

2. Scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil
(Agenda item 4 (h) (ii))

73. This sub-item was referred to the SBSTA by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At its 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the SBSTA's conclusions on this sub-item,[7] and requested the SBSTA to inform the Conference of the Parties, at its fifth session, of any relevant information, taking into account the results of ongoing scientific activities and information from a workshop to be organized by Brazil on that issue.

V. MATTERS RELATED TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL
(Agenda item 5)

A. Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5
(Agenda item 5 (a))

1. Land-use change and forestry
(Agenda item 5 (a) (i))

74. This sub-item was referred to the SBSTA by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBSTA introduced a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.5) which the SBSTA had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (see paragraph 42 above).

75. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 9/CP.4 entitled "Land-use, land-use change and forestry". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

2. Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 5 (a) (ii)-(iv))

76. These sub-items were referred to both the SBSTA and the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the two subsidiary bodies decided to forward to the Conference of the Parties a draft decision by the two Chairmen,

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[7] See FCCC/SBSTA/1998/9, para. 29.

together with a draft proposal by the Co-chairs of a joint contact group on mechanisms, contained in document FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.3 (see paragraph 42 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President introduced, with some amendments, a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.21) on which agreement had been reached in informal consultations.

77. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 7/CP.4 entitled "Work programme on mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention." For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

78. On the adoption of this decision, a statement was made by the representative of Switzerland. He said that, while welcoming the successful outcome on the important topic of the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, he felt obliged to register a protest at the exclusion of many countries from the informal ministerial consultations convened by the President (see paragraph 25 above). While he recognized the need to limit participation in such consultations, he considered that such consultative groups should be established by the Conference itself with clearly defined mandates and that the progress therein should be regularly reported to the Parties as a whole. He called upon the Bureau and the secretariat to propose, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next session, ways and means of achieving a more open and democratic consultative process.

3. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period
(Agenda item 5 (a) (v))

79. This sub-item was referred to the SBSTA by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBSTA introduced a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.8) which the SBSTA had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (see paragraph 42 above).

80. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 16/CP.4 entitled "Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol
(Agenda item 5 (b))

81. This sub-item was allocated to both the SBSTA and the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). Unable to reach agreement on a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies decided to forward an informal proposal by the two Chairmen (FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.4) to the Conference of the Parties for further consideration (see paragraph 42 above). At the 8th plenary meeting, on

14 November, the President introduced, with some amendments, a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.19) on which agreement had been reached in informal consultations.

82. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 8/CP.4 entitled "Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 6)

83. This item was referred to the SBI by the Conference of the Parties at its 2nd plenary meeting on 2 November (see paragraph 22 above). At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, the Chairman of the SBI introduced a draft omnibus decision covering all the sub-items of agenda item 6, which the SBI had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (see paragraph 47 above).

84. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 17/CP.4 entitled "Administrative and financial matters". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

VII. GENERAL STATEMENTS

(Agenda item 7)

A. Addresses at the Presidential ceremony

(Agenda item 7 (a))

85. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 11 November, a ceremonial event was held to mark the visit to the Conference of H.E. Dr. Carlos Saúl Menem, President of the Republic of Argentina. Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, conveyed a message to the Conference of the Parties from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Conference of the Parties was then addressed by the President of the Republic of Argentina. The address by the President of the Republic of Argentina and the message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations are reproduced in annex I below.

B. Statements by ministers and other heads of delegation of Parties at the high-level segment

(Agenda item 7 (b))

86. At the 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 12 November, statements were made by 106 ministers and other heads of delegation of Parties. For the list of speakers, see annex II, section I, below.

C. Statements by observer States
(Agenda item 7 (c))

87. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, statements were made by the representatives of two observer States. For the list of speakers, see annex II, section II, below.

D. Statements by intergovernmental organizations
(Agenda item 7 (d))

88. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, statements were made under this item by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and by representatives of the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

89. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 11 November, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Managing Director of the World Bank, the Coordinator of Environmental Programmes of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a member of the House of Representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American Parliament), the Executive Secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency. For the list of speakers, see annex II, sections III-V, below.

E. Statements by non-governmental organizations
(Agenda item 7 (e))

90. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 11 November, statements were made by representatives of 12 non-governmental organizations. For the list of speakers, see annex II, section VI, below.

VIII. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 8)

91. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the President recalled that, as indicated in the annotations to this item in document FCCC/CP/1998/1, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity had, at its fourth session, reaffirmed the importance of mutually supportive activities under that Convention and other relevant conventions and processes, and had in particular requested its Executive Secretary to strengthen relationships with the family of Rio conventions. She believed that the Conference of the Parties should welcome the opportunity to develop joint and harmonized approaches to issues of mutual concern, with a view to making implementation activities and institutional arrangements under the Biological

Diversity and Climate Change Conventions mutually supportive. A statement was made by the representative of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

92. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties decided that issues of mutual concern to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity should be taken up by the subsidiary bodies at their tenth sessions. The Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies, in consultation with the rest of the Bureau, should determine the allocation of those issues between the two subsidiary bodies.

IX. NATURAL DISASTER IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

93. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 November, the President, referring to the catastrophic damage caused by Hurricane Mitch in Central America and the Caribbean, requested the representatives of the countries concerned to convey to their governments and peoples, on the part of the Government of Argentina and of all the participants in the Conference, an expression of their deepest sympathy and their solidarity with all those who had suffered so tragically in one of the worst natural disasters of recent times. The Executive Secretary, on behalf of the Convention secretariat, said that he and his colleagues wished to associate themselves with that expression of sympathy and solidarity. The representative of El Salvador, speaking on behalf of the countries concerned, thanked the Government of Argentina and all the participants in the Conference for the expression of their solidarity with the victims of the disaster and stressed the urgent need for aid from the international community to respond to their needs. On the proposal of the representative of Indonesia, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the Conference of the Parties observed a minute's silence in tribute to the victims of the disaster.

94. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President introduced a draft resolution expressing solidarity with Central America (FCCC/CP/1998/L.17), which she had submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

95. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted resolution 1/CP.4 entitled, "Solidarity with Central America", the text of which is contained in Part Two, section II, of this report. On the adoption of this resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Nicaragua on behalf of the Central American countries.

X. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 9)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourth session
(Agenda item 9 (a))

96. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report on its fourth session (FCCC/CP/1998/L.6 and Add.1), authorizing the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report as appropriate.

B. Closure of the session
(Agenda item 9 (b))

97. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the President introduced a draft decision (FCCC/CP/1998/L.23) entitled "Plan of Action", which she had submitted on the basis of her informal consultations. That draft decision, she indicated, was intended to convey a sense of balance between Convention and Protocol issues and of political momentum in dealing with those issues.

98. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 1/CP.4, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report, and on the proposal of the representative of Austria, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, the Conference of the Parties agreed that this decision should be known as "The Buenos Aires Plan of Action". Statements were made in connection with the adoption of this decision by the representatives of China, Indonesia (speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the United States of America, Slovenia (speaking on behalf of the Central and Eastern European States), Japan, Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Senegal (speaking on behalf of the African Group).

99. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the Conference of the Parties also adopted resolution 2/CP.4 entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Argentina and to the City and people of Buenos Aires" on the basis of a proposal in document FCCC/CP/1998/L.18 introduced by the representative of Mexico. For the text of this resolution, see Part Two, section II, of this report.

100. Closing statements were made by the Executive Secretary and the President who, after thanking all participants, declared the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex I

Address by the President of the Republic of Argentina and message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations under agenda item 7 (a)

I. Address by the President of the Republic of Argentina

The Republic of Argentina is deeply honoured to host this world meeting with representatives from all over the world and expresses through its President its warmest greetings and best wishes. The work accomplished so far demonstrates the crucial importance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Republic of Argentina is honoured to have signed this Convention, and the Kyoto Protocol is currently in the process of ratification in the National Congress, having already had the approval of the Senate.

As I maintained at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, our aim is to eliminate once and for all the false choice between economic growth and environmental protection. The Argentine economy has experienced an accumulative growth rate of 52 per cent since 1990, owing to the opening up and modernization of the economy and the strength of the fiscal and monetary institutions of our country. Even in the context of the international financial crisis unleashed in July 1997, Argentina has continued to grow and has permanently increased the levels of its reserves and financial deposits. The flow of direct foreign investments has also increased considerably. These investments are currently growing at a rate of approximately US$ 800 million per month, and an investment of over US$ 70 billion is expected for the period 1998 to 2002. Argentina has achieved these successes after ten years of effort, with a development process that is moving to cleaner options. During this decade, in which the economy has grown at an average annual accumulative rate of 6 per cent, the increase in per capita greenhouse gas emissions has been less than 1 per cent throughout the period.

In the next two years, Argentina will become the cleanest producer of electricity in the world. By the year 2000, base-load power generation capacity will have been converted to combined-cycle technology, with a thermal efficiency of over 55 per cent. This is the result of investments of US$ 2 billion already completed or at an advanced stage of execution. As a consequence of these changes, the average carbon intensity of thermal power generation in Argentina will be lower than in any other country in the world.

We are constantly striving to achieve the goals of economic growth and integration into the global economy, as a country concerned both with protecting the environment and remaining competitive. This is not an aspiration that has emerged purely from a sense of moral duty; we firmly believe that this is the only way to achieve sustainable growth in face of the globalization of the world economy. That is why I stress that the choice between economic growth and environmental protection is a false one, and that the only way of offering a secure prospect of sustained and integrated progress for all mankind is to link them together continually. This is

our commitment to the world of today and to the future generations: we want to preserve the planet and, at the same time, offer a prospect of economic growth, progress and hope for all.

The planet is our common home and to preserve it is the responsibility of us all. We cannot ignore the warning signals that nature has given us this very year in which this Climate Change Conference is taking place. The planet, painfully, is issuing a warning call to all mankind. I must also express the deep sorrow we feel for our brothers and sisters of Central America who have been affected by terrible hurricanes and their grievous consequences. Climate catastrophes such as floods, tornadoes, droughts and forest fires that cause thousands of deaths and leave hundreds of thousands of people homeless are without doubt the responsibility of each and every country, without any distinction whatsoever. Clean development is the only path to sustainable growth under the conditions imposed today by the globalization of the world economy. I should like to point out here, unequivocally, that the agricultural subsidies of developed countries stimulate increases in carbon emissions. The systematic use of subsidies of this kind causes severe environmental damage. A strategy of clean development is the best and most effective weapon that emerging countries can use against the non-tariff-barrier protectionism of developed countries, which is the most insidious form of protectionism. We are convinced that in the years to come this is the position that the world community will adopt, without any differentiation of sectors.

At this moment in the history of mankind, with the birth of universalism in practical, political and institutional terms, it is not only the most highly developed countries that can contribute to the creation of a new world order. We emerging countries also share the responsibility of assuming our own initiatives to meet and respond to each and every challenge of the twenty-first century that is about to dawn. Argentina does not wish to make this effort outside the system. We want to establish targets within the framework of the Convention. We have not been able to do so as yet, but we shall continue to work with a view to doing so at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties. In the meantime, we shall define our targets for achieving growth and at the same time a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. These targets will be defined with the participation of every sector of society through a broad debate at the national level, and at the next session of the Conference of the Parties we shall announce our commitment for the period 2008 to 2012.

We shall continue working to ensure that countries like the Republic of Argentina, which wish to commit themselves to their own targets, are able to participate in all the mechanisms of the system. This implies the creation of a new way forward under the Convention, which would allow countries to participate in all the mechanisms of the Convention and of the Kyoto Protocol. Argentina assumes this commitment and will honour that responsibility towards its brother nations of the world. As Lisandro de la Torre, one of the leading Argentinian politicians of the twentieth century, said: "Those who know where they are going and follow the straight path will not have to travel it alone for long."

II. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations[a]

It gives me great pleasure to convey my warmest greetings to all who have gathered from around the world to continue this historic process. I would like first to express my gratitude to His Excellency President Carlos Menem and the people of Argentina for hosting this conference, which demonstrates yet again their abiding commitment to the United Nations and to human well-being in general. I would also like to salute all the other Heads of State or Government, distinguished delegates, colleagues from the United Nations system and other participants for coming together, in a spirit of partnership, to continue to this vital work, which means so much to the world's people.

Your adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at last year's Conference of the Parties was a landmark event. By agreeing to legally binding targets for emissions, you confirmed your commitment to sustainable development. This is an impressive achievement, and you are to be congratulated for the hard work and political courage that made it possible.

The Kyoto Protocol is the most far-reaching agreement on environment and sustainable development ever adopted. Drawing on the best available science, and on new concepts in international law and diplomacy such as the precautionary principle, the Protocol offers a new, more sustainable path for industrial economies. Its adoption demonstrates just how far the community of nations has come in accepting responsibility for its shared stewardship of the earth. The next step is to translate this written agreement into reality by signing and ratifying it quickly, so that it enters into force within two or three years.

Here in Buenos Aires, you have launched the post-Kyoto process, a process as significant and challenging as those that produced the Protocol and Convention. Our destination may be agreed, but now you must determine the best way to get us there.

We need to ensure that emission reductions are cost-effective while ensuring that domestic action remains paramount. We must also figure out the best way to transfer climate-friendly technologies to developing countries.

We need much more scientific research, data collection, training and public outreach. And we need to expand and strengthen the Convention's mechanisms for sharing information and reporting on national actions and programmes.

We all know that, despite the agreement at Kyoto, countries still hold differing perspectives on the way forward. I am confident that the political will exists to find common ground and move forward. But just as the Earth Summit set a compelling deadline for the adoption of the Convention, and the Berlin Mandate set a time limit for finalizing the Protocol,

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[a] Delivered on his behalf by Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

so too there must now be a convincing new time-frame for keeping the process on track over the next two or three years. The Kyoto Protocol must start operating as quickly as possible.

Deadlines not only concentrate the minds of governments, they also give essential signals to civil society; If consumers are convinced that the rules of the game are about to change, they will start taking the myriad small decisions that, when added together, can have a major impact on emissions.

Convincing evidence of governments' commitment to move forward quickly will also help to unleash the floodgates of industrial creativity. Experience shows that business responds rapidly and positively to incentives and pressures, from the globalization of markets to financial volatility or unexpected technological revolutions. Indeed, I am convinced that the business sector will develop climate-friendly technologies and services faster than many now believe possible.

The United Nations system will continue to contribute to the economic transformation implied by efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. The Convention secretariat that supports your deliberations and decisions has proven itself an effective partner. The United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization started us on this road back in 1988 by creating the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; they too will continue to provide the support you need.

The United Nations Development Programme is working at the national level to help countries move towards sustainable energy, forestry and agricultural systems. The Global Environment Facility and the World Bank channel financial support to essential projects. UNITAR provides technical training UNIDO industrial expertise and UNCTAD new ideas on emissions trading. The diversity of mandates and expertise of these and other United Nations bodies will remain at your service, and I invite you to provide the necessary guidance to their activities.

We must not underestimate the high stakes of this meeting. The global response to climate change has been impressive but is still in its infancy. Many challenges lie ahead, and success here in Buenos Aires will also contribute to our efforts to protect biodiversity, combat desertification, preserve the ozone layer and alleviate poverty. In that hopeful spirit, I wish you great success with these international deliberations and with your efforts back home in your own countries.

Annex II

General statements made under agenda item 7 (b), (c), (d) and (e): list of speakers

I. Parties to the Convention
(Agenda item 7 (b))

		Plenary meeting
Algeria	Mr. Sid Ali Ramdane Director, Ministry of the Interior, Local Government and the Environment	7
Argentina	Mr. Guido Di Tella Minister for Foreign Affairs	6
Armenia	Mr. Sargis Shahazizian Minister of Nature Protection	7
Australia	Mr. Robert Hill Minister for the Environment and Heritage	7
Austria[a]	Mr. Martin Bartenstein Federal Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs	6
Bangladesh	Mr. Syed Murghub Murshed Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest	7
Benin	Mr. Adékpédjou S. Akindes Minister for the Environment, Housing And Urban Planning	7
Bhutan	Mr. Nado Rinchen Deputy Minister for Environment	7
Bolivia	Mr. Erick Reyes Villa Bacigalupi Minister of Sustainable Development and Planning	7

[a] Speaking also on behalf of the European Union and its member States.

		Plenary meeting
Botswana	Mr. Boometswe Mokgothu Assistant Minister of Local Government, Lands and Housing	7
Brazil	Mr. José Israel Vargas Minister for Science and Technology	6
Burundi	Mr. Jean Pacifique Nsengiyumva Minister of Physical Planning and Environment	7
Canada	Ms. Christine Stewart Minister of the Environment	7
Chile	Mr. John Biehl Minister, Secretary General, Office of the Presidency	6
China	Mr. Liu Jiang Minister and Vice-Chairman of the State Development and Planning Commission	7
Colombia	Mr. Juan Mayr Minister of the Environment	7
Comoros	Mr. Mahamoud Ahmed Abdallah Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Resources and the Environment	7
Costa Rica[b]	Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez-Echandi Minister a.i. for the Environment and Energy	6
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Jean Claude Kouassi Minister for the Environment and Forestry	7
Croatia	Ms. Ljerka Mintas Hodak Deputy Prime Minister	7

[b] Speaking also on behalf of the Central American States of Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

		Plenary meeting
Cuba	Mr. Ricardo Sanchez Vice Minister of Science	7
Cyprus	Mr. Costas Themistocleous Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	7
Czech Republic	Mr. Miloš Kuzvart Minister of the Environment	7
Denmark	Mr. Svend Auken Minister for Environment and Energy	6
Djibouti	Mr. Osman Robleh Daach Minister for the Environment, Tourism and Handicrafts	7
Ecuador	Ms. Yolanda Kakabadse Minister of the Environment	7
Egypt	Ms. Nadia Makram Ebeid Minister of State for Environment	6
Estonia	Mr. Villu Reiljan Minister of the Environment	7
Ethiopia	Mr. Shiferaw Jarso' Minister of Water Resources	7
European Community	Ms. Ritt Bjerregaard Commissioner for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection	6
Finland	Mr. Pekka Haavisto Minister of the Environment	7
France	Ms. Dominique Voynet Minister of Physical Planning and the Environment	6

		Plenary meeting
Gambia	Captain Edward Singhatey Secretary of State for Presidential Affairs, Fisheries and Natural Resources	7
Germany	Mr. Jürgen Trittin Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	7
Ghana	Mr. J.E. Afful Minister of Environment, Science and Technology	6
Greece	Mr. Theodoros Koliopanos Deputy Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works	7
Guyana	Mr. Doorga Persaud Head, Guyana Natural Resources Agency	7
Hungary	Mr. Pál Pepó Minister for the Environment	7
Iceland	Mr. Gudmundur Bjarnason Minister for the Environment	7
India	Mr. Suresh P. Prabhu Minister of Environment and Forests	7
Indonesia[c]	Mr. Panangian Siregar Minister of State for Environmental Affairs	6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mr. Taghi Ebtekar Adviser to the President on Technological Affairs	7
Ireland	Mr. Noel Dempsey Minister for the Environment and Local Government	7

[c] Speaking also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

		Plenary meeting
Italy	Mr. Edo Ronchi Minister of Environment	7
Japan	Mr. Kenji Manabe Minister of State, Director-General of the Environment Agency	7
Kazakhstan	Mr. Serikbek Daukeev Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources	7
Kenya	Mr. Francis Nyenze Minister for Environmental Conservation	7
Kiribati	Mr. Tewareka Borau Minister of Environment and Social Development	7
Kuwait	Mr. Abbas Naqi Assistant Undersecretary, Ministry of Oil	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mr. Noulinh Sinbandhit Vice Minister, Prime Minister's Office	7
Latvia	Mr. Indulis Emsis State Minister for Environment	7
Lebanon	Mr. Riad Kantar Ambassador of Lebanon to Argentina	7
Lithuania	Mr. Algis Caplikas Minister of the Environment	7
Malaysia	Mr. Dennis Ignatius Ambassador of Malaysia to Argentina	7
Maldives	Mr. Ismail Shafeeu Minister of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment	7
Mali	Mr. Ali Sankere Chef de Cabinet Ministry of the Environment	7

		Plenary meeting
Mexico	Ms. Julia Carabias Lillo Secretary, Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries	7
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Mr. Leo A. Falcam Vice President	6
Monaco	Mr. Frédéric Platini Administrator of Environment Service	7
Morocco	Mr. Ahmed El Yazghi Minister of Physical Planning, Urban Planning and Housing	7
Myanmar	Mr. U Kyaw Tint Swe Secretary, National Commission for Environmental Affairs	7
Nepal	Mr. Ambika Sanba Minister for Population and Environment	7
Netherlands	Mr. Jan Pronk Minister for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment	7
New Zealand	Mr. Simon Upton Minister for the Environment and Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade	6
Niger	Mr. Kimba Hassane Adviser, Executive Secretariat, National Council on the Environment for Sustainable Development	7
Nigeria	Mr. Dapo Afolabi Director, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement, Federal Environmental Protection Agency	7
Norway	Ms. Guro Fjellanger Minister of the Environment	7

		Plenary meeting
Oman	Sheikh Ahmed Mubarak Mustahail Shamas Undersecretary of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment	7
Pakistan	Mr. Mohammad Zubair Kidwai Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development	7
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Max Rai Director-General, Multilateral Division, Department of Foreign Affairs	7
Philippines	Mr. Teodoro B. Pison Undersecretary for Legal and Legislative Affairs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	7
Paraguay	Mr. Menandro Grisetti Vice Minister for Natural Resources and the Environment	7
Peru	Mr. Gonzalo Galdos President, National Environment Council	7
Poland	Mr. Jan Szyszko Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry	7
Portugal	Mr. José Guerreiro da Silva Secretary of State for Environment	7
Qatar	Mr. Ali Bin Saeed Al-Khayreen Minister of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture and Chairman of Environmental Affairs Committee	7
Republic of Korea	Mr. Jae-Wook Choi Minister of Environment	7
Republic of Moldova	Mr. Valentin Bobeica Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment	7

		Plenary meeting
Russian Federation	Mr. Alexander I. Bedritsky Head of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring	6
Samoa[d]	Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Independent State of Samoa to the United Nations	6
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Ali Al-Noammi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources	7
Senegal	Mr. Mbareck Diop Technical Advicer, Office of the President of the Republic	7
Seychelles	Mr. James Michel Vice President and Minister of Environment	6
Singapore	Mr. Tan Teng Huat Director, Environmental Management and Policy Division, Ministry of the Environment	7
Slovenia	Mr. Pavel Gantar Minster of the Environment and Regional Planning	6
Solomon Islands	Mr. Patterson Oti, MP Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Relations	7
South Africa	Mr. Peter Mokaba Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	7
Spain	Ms. Isabel Tocino Biscarolasaga Minister for the Environment	6

[d] Speaking also on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.

		Plenary meeting
Sri Lanka	Ms. Rupa Wickramarante National Coordinator of Climate Change	7
Sudan	Mr. Sayed Mohamed Tahir Aila Minister of Environment and Tourism	7
Sweden	Mr. Kjell Larsson Minister of the Environment	7
Switzerland	Mr. Philippe Roch Director, State Secretary, Federal Department of Transport, Communication and Energy	7
Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Abdul Hamid El-Monajed Minister of State for Environment	6
Thailand	Mr. Suwit Khunkitti Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Science, Technology and Environment	6
Trinidad and Tobago[e]	Mr. Vincent Lasse Minister of Planning and Development with responsibility for the Environment	7
Tunisia	Mr. Noureddine Ben Aissa Director of Industrial Environment, Ministry of Environment and Land Use Planning	7
Turkmenistan	Mr. Pirdjan Kurbanov Minister of Natural Resource Use and Environment Protection	7
Tuvalu[f]	Mr. Bikenibeu Paeniu Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs	6

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[e] Speaking also on behalf of the Caribbean Community.

[f] Speaking also on behalf of Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Niue.

		Plenary meeting
Uganda	Mr. Henry Muganwa Kajura Minister for Water, Lands and Environment	7
Ukraine	Mr. Volodymyr Bratishko First Deputy Minister, Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety	7
United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. E. Lowassa Minister of State in the Vice President's Office	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. John Prescott, MP Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions	6
United States of America	Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat Under-Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs	6
Uruguay	Mr. Luis Santos National Director for the Environment, Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment	7
Venezuela	Mr. Edwin José Arrieta Minister of Energy and Mines	7
Viet Nam	Mr. Nguyen Cong Thanh Acting Director General of the Hydrometeorological Service	7
Zambia	Mr. Alfeyo Hambayi, MP Minister of Environment and Natural Resources	7
Zimbabwe	Mr. Simon Khaya Moyo Minister of Mines, Environment and Tourism	7

II. Observer States
(Agenda item 7 (c))

		Plenary meeting
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mr. Abdulla El-Badri, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Energy	5
Turkey	Ms. Imren Aykut Minister of the Environment	5

III. United Nations offices and programmes
(Agenda item 7 (d))

United Nations Development Programme	Mr. James G. Speth Administrator	4
United Nations Environment Programme	Mr. Klaus Töpfer Executive Director	4
Convention to Combat Desertification	Mr. Hama Arba Diallo Executive Secretary	3

IV. Specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system
(Agenda item 7 (d))

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	Mr. Gisbert Glaser Assistant Director-General, Bureau for Coordination of Environmental Programmes	4
World Bank	Mr. Caio Koch-Weser Managing Director	4
Global Environment Facility	Mr. Mohamed T. El-Ashry Chief Executive Officer and Chairman	4
World Meteorological Organization	Prof. G.O.P. Obasi Secretary-General	4

		Plenary meeting
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Mr. Robert Watson Chairman	4
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Mr. Carlos Magariños Director-General	4

V. Intergovernmental organizations

(Agenda item 7 (d))

Asian Development Bank	Mr. Prodipto Ghosh Senior Environmental Specialist	3
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Mr. William V. Kennedy Senior Environmental Specialist	3
Inter-American Development Bank	Mr. Walter W. Arensberg Chief, Environment Bank, Department of Sustainable Development	3
International Energy Agency	Mr. Robert Priddle Executive Director	4
Latin American Energy Organization	Mr. Luis A.M. da Fonseca Executive Secretary	4
Latin American Parliament	Ms. Mabel Muller Member of the House of Representatives of Argentina	4
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Mr. Thorvald Moe Deputy Secretary-General	4

VI. Non-governmental organizations
(Agenda item 7 (e))

		Plenary meeting
Climate Action Network - Europe	Ms. Lavinia Andrei Climate Action Network Central and Eastern Europe	5
Climate Action Network - Latin America	Mr. Roque Pedace Coordinator, Friends of the Earth - Argentina	5
European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future[g]	Mr. Paul Metz Executive Director	5
Foro del Buen Ayre	Mr. Alberto Ford Co-ordinator	5
Franciscans International	Brother Ignacio Harding, OFM Co-Director	5
Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment	Mr. Tom Spencer, MEP President	5
International Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Clement B. Malin Vice-President, International Relations	5
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Mr. Luis Anderson	5
International Council on Local Environment Initiatives[h]	Mr. Edward Maduranga Deputy Mayor, Harare, Zimbabwe	5
Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima	Mr. José Luis González President	5

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[g] Also speaking on behalf of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy.

[h] In collaboration with Mr. Juan Walsh, Argentine Mayors Environmental Forum.

		Plenary meeting
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)	Mr. Fernando Ardura Vice-President, IUCN - Argentina	5
World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Mr. Egil Myklebust President and Chief Executive Officer of Norsk Hydro, Norway	5

Annex III

List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Caribbean Community Secretariat
4. Comisíon Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo
5. Comisíon Permanente del Pacifico Sur
6. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
7. Inter-American Development Bank
8. International Energy Agency
9. International Institute of Refrigeration
10. International Organization for Migration
11. Latin-American Energy Organization
12. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
13. Organization of American States
14. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
15. Parlamento Latinoamericano
16. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. African Centre for Technology Studies
2. Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
3. Air Transport Association of America
4. Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
5. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
6. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives
7. Ambiente
8. American Portland Cement Alliance
9. American Nuclear Society
10. Asian Institute of Technology
11. Asociación CONCIENCIA
12. Asociación Argentina de Tecnología Nuclear
13. Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement
14. Australian Conservation Foundation
15. Battelle Memorial Institute
16. Bellerive Foundation
17. Birdlife International

18. Business Council of Australia
19. Business Council for Sustainable Development - Latin America
20. Canadian Electricity Association
21. Canadian Nuclear Association
22. Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association
23. Carl Duisberg Society
24. CEDARENA (Environmental and Natural Resources Law Centre)
25. Center for Clean Air Policy
26. Center for Energy Policy
27. Center for Environmental Information, Inc.
28. Center for International and European Environmental Research (ecologic)
29. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
30. Center for International Environmental Law
31. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
32. Centre for European Economic Research
33. Centre for Science and Environment
34. Centre for Business and the Environment
35. Centro de Estudios Ambientales Para la Planificación y el Desarrollo
36. Centro de Proteccion a la Naturaleza
37. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and Earth
38. Climate Action Network - Latin America
39. Climate Action Network - United Kingdom
40. Climate Action Network - Europe
41. Climate Action Network-Southeast Asia
42. Climate Institute
43. Climate Network Africa
44. Columbia Earth Institute/Columbia University
45. Committee for A Constructive Tomorrow
46. Competitive Enterprise Institute
47. Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras
48. Control Officials
49. Council of German Forest Owners Associations
50. Counterpart International
51. Development Alternatives
52. E & Co (An Energy Investment Service)
53. Earth Council
54. Earth Science and Technology Organization
55. Edison Electric Institute
56. Electric Power Research Institute
57. Emissions Marketing Association
58. Environmental Development Action in the Third World
59. Environmental Defense Fund
60. European Atomic Forum

61. European Environmental Bureau
62. European Federation For Transport and Environment
63. European Nuclear Society
64. European Round Table of Industrialists
65. European Wind Energy Association
66. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
67. FACE Foundation (Forests Absorbing Carbondioxide Emisson)
68. Federal Association of the German Industry
69. Fonds E7 pour le Developpement Energétique Durable
70. Foro del Buen Ayre[a]
71. Foundation Joint Implementation Network
72. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
73. Franciscans International
74. Fraunhofer Society/Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
75. Free University Berlin
76. Friends of the Earth International
77. Fundación Bariloche
78. Fundación Biosfera
79. Fundación Jorge Esteban Roulet, Instituto de Estudios e Investigaciones Sobre el Medio
80. Fundación Agreste Punto Verde
81. Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
82. German NGO-Forum on Environment & Development
83. German Advisory Council on Global Change
84. Germanwatch
85. Global Commons Institute
86. Global Climate Coalition
87. Global Environment Forum-Kansai
88. Global Environment Forum/Institute for International Studies
89. Global Environmental Forum
90. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
91. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
92. Global Network Class
93. Greenpeace International
94. Guinea Ecology
95. Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research
96. Hamburg Institute for Economic Research
97. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
98. Industrial Technology Research Institute
99. Information Agency of the German Power Plants
100. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement

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[a] Admitted as an observer, on the understanding that it would be requested to reapply if it wished to continue to follow the work of the Convention after the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties.

101. Institute for Environmental Studies, Free University Amsterdam
102. Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, University of California
103. Instituto Argentino de Normalizacion
104. International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
105. International Chamber of Commerce
106. International Climate Change Partnership
107. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
108. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
109. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
110. International Academy of the Environment
111. International Gas Union
112. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
113. International Institute for Energy Conservation
114. International Lake Environment Committee Foundation
115. International Network for Sustainable Energy
116. International Organization for Standardization
117. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
118. International Primary Aluminium Institute
119. International Society of Doctors for the Environment
120. International Solar Energy Society
121. International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
122. International Union of Public Transport
123. IWMC World Conservation Trust
124. Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren)
125. Japan Flon Gas Association
126. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc.
127. Kiko Network
128. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
129. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
130. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
131. Loss Prevention Council
132. Massachusetts Intitute of Technology/The Global System for Sustainable Development
133. National Association of State Fire Marshals
134. National Mining Association
135. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
136. Natural Resources Defense Council
137. Natural Resource Users' Group
138. Naturales
139. Netherlands Committee for IUCN
140. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
141. Nuclear Energy Institute
142. Öko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology)
143. Organisation internationale des constructeurs d'automobiles

144. Ozone Action
145. Peoples' Forum 2001, Japan
146. Pollution Probe
147. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
148. Prima Klima - weltweit - e.V.
149. RainForest ReGeneration Institute
150. Research for Man and Environment
151. Réseau Action Climat France
152. Resources for the Future
153. Rockefeller Foundation
154. Sociedad Rural Argentina
155. Sociedad Argentino Para el Derecho y la Administración del Ambiente y de los Recursos
Solar Electric Light Fund
156. Sovereignty International
157. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution
158. Stockholm Environment Institute
159. Tata Energy Research Institute
160. Tellus Institute
161. The Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas
162. The Business Council for Sustainable Energy
163. The Climate Council
164. The David Suzuki Foundation
165. The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration
166. The Federation of Electric Power Companies
167. The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
168. The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
169. The Institute of Cultural Affairs
170. The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
171. The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
172. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
173. The National Center for Public Policy Research
174. The Nature Conservancy
175. The Pacific Rim Consortium for Energy Combustion and the Environment
176. The Pew Center on Global Climate Change
177. The Royal Institute of International Affairs
178. The Science and Environmental Policy Project
179. The Uranium Institute
180. The World Conservation Union
181. Union of Concerned Scientists
182. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
183. Unión Industrial Argentina
184. United Mine Workers of America

185. University of Keele - Department of International Relations
186. University of South Africa/Energy and Development Research Centre
187. University of Washington
188. US Climate Action Network
189. Verification Technology Information Centre
190. Vitae Civilis - Institute for Development, Environment and Peace
191. Woods Hole Research Center
192. World Energy Council
193. World Coal Institute
194. World Conference on Religion and Peace
195. World Council of Churches
196. World Council of Nuclear Workers
197. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
198. World Resources Institute
199. World Watch Institute
200. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
201. WWF International

Annex IV

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session

FCCC/CP/1996/2	Adoption of the rules of procedure
FCCC/CP/1998/1 and Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/1998/2	Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1). Second synthesis report on activities implemented jointly
FCCC/CP/1998/3	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Note by the Chairmen of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1998/4	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Interim assessment of the in-depth reviews
FCCC/CP/1998/5	Approach to comparison of data on greenhouse gas emissions
FCCC/CP/1998/6	Progress report on transfer of technology: draft work programme
FCCC/CP/1998/7	Report on the development of the observational networks of the climate system
FCCC/CP/1998/8 Add.1	Administrative and financial matters. Note by the and Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/1998/9	Audited financial statements for the biennium 1996-1997: report of the United Nations Board of Auditors
FCCC/CP/1998/10	Audit reports: executive summaries and report on implementation by the secretariat. Note by the Executive Secretary

FCCC/CP/1998/11 and Add.1 and 2	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Second compilation and synthesis of second national communications
FCCC/CP/1998/12 and Add.1	Financial mechanism. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session
FCCC/CP/1998/13	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention
FCCC/CP/1998/14 and Add.1	Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/1998/15	Agenda
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.1	Administrative and financial matters. Audit report by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.2	Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Secretariat activities to facilitate the provision of financial and technical support. Progress report by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.3	Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1). Update on activities implemented jointly
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.4	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5. Report on the initial SBSTA workshop on land-use, land-use change and forestry related to the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.5	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.6	Status report on receipt of contributions from Parties
FCCC/CP/1998//INF.8	List of participants
FCCC/CP/1998/INF.9	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Summary compilation of annual greenhouse gas emissions inventory data from Annex I Parties

FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.1 and Add.1 and 2.	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5. Land-use change and forestry. Submissions by Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.2	Comprehensive report on the development of the observational networks of the climate system
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.3	Comments by Parties on the financial mechanism
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.4	Financial mechanism. Information on relevant action by the Global Environment Facility
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.5 and Add.1 - 3	Development and transfer of technologies (decision 13/CP.1). Submissions by Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6 and Add.1, Add.2/Rev.1 and Add.3	Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b). Compilation of submissions by Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.7 and Add.1 - 4	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5. Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. Activities implemented jointly. Compilation of submissions by Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.8	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Views on subsequent national communications by Annex I Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.9 and Add.1 and 2	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5. Land-use change and forestry. Submissions by Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.10	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.11	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period
FCCC/CP/1998/L.1/Rev.1	Participation in contact groups
FCCC/CP/1998/L.2	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f)
FCCC/CP/1998/L.3	Multilateral consultative process

FCCC/CP/1998/L.4	Research and systematic observation (Articles 4.1(g) and 5 of the Convention): recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1998/L.5	Land-use change and forestry: recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Technological and Scientific Advice
FCCC/CP/1998/L.6 and Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourth session
FCCC/CP/1998/L.7	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice: recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1998/L.8	Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period: recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1998/L.9	Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)
FCCC/CP/1998/L.10	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
FCCC/CP/1998/L.11	Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
FCCC/CP/1998/L.12	Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b)
FCCC/CP/1998/L.13	Administrative and financial matters: recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1998/L.14	Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 2000-2001
FCCC/CP/1998/L.15	Financial mechanism
FCCC/CP/1998/L.16	Development and transfer of technologies (decision 13/CP.1): recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

FCCC/CP/1998/L.17	Solidarity with Central America: draft resolution submitted by the President
FCCC/CP/1998/L.18	Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Argentina: draft resolution submitted by Mexico
FCCC/CP/1998/L.19	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol
FCCC/CP/1998/L.20	Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1)
FCCC/CP/1998/L.21	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5: Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/1998/L.22	Financial mechanisms: draft decisions proposed by the President of the Conference
FCCC/CP/1998/L.23	Plan of Action: draft decision proposed by the President of the Conference
FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.1	UNFCCC Workshop on emission factors and activity data
FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.2	Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1): joint recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.3	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5: Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol: draft decision by the Chairmen of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and draft proposal by the co-chairs of the contact group on mechanisms

FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.4	Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol
FCCC/CP/1998/CRP.5	Matters related to the Kyoto Protocol: draft decision proposed by Mauritania
FCCC/SB/1998/MISC.1 and Add.1/Rev.1; Add.2; Add.3/Rev.1 and Add.4-6	Preparatory work needed for the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties on the items listed in decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5. Submissions by Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/1998/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its eighth session, Bonn, 2-12 June 1998
FCCC/SBSTA/1998/INF.1	Methodological issues. Issues related to land-use change and forestry
FCCC/SBSTA/1998/CRP.1	Development and transfer of technologies. Draft decisions for the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties proposed by the Group of 77 and China
FCCC/SBI/1998/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its eighth session, Bonn, 2-12 June 1998
FCCC/SBI/1998/MISC.4	Proposals on financial mechanism. Submission by the Group of 77 and China
FCCC/SBI/1998/MISC.4/Add.1/Rev.1	Proposals on financial mechanism. Submission by the European Community and its member States
FCCC/AG13/1998/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 on its sixth session, Bonn, 5-11 June 1998
FCCC/AGBM/1997/MISC.1/Add.3	Implementation of the Berlin Mandate. Proposals from Parties
FCCC/TP/1998/1	Technical paper on terms of transfer of technology and know-how. Barriers and opportunities related to the transfer of technology

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